

RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R.R.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

OCTOBER 6th, 1879.

Trains Leave Harrisburg as Follows:
For New York via Allentown, at 5.20, 8.05 a. m. and 1.45 p. m.
For New York via "Bound Brook Route," 5.20, 8.05 a. m. and 1.45 p. m.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 6.20 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations, at 6.20 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia, and Way Stations, at 1.45 p. m.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 6.20 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 7.45 p. m.
For Reading, at 7.35 a. m. and 10.35 p. m.

J. E. WOOTEN, Gen. Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

New Bloomfield, Penn'a.,

GEO. F. ENSMINGER, Proprietor.

HAVING leased this property and furnished it in a comfortable manner, I ask a share of the public patronage, and assure my friends who stop with me that every exertion will be made to render their stay pleasant.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORTLAND STREET, (Near Broadway,) NEW YORK.

HOCHKISS & POND, Proprietors

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50 cents per day, \$3 to \$10 per week.

THE WEEKLY PRESS FOR 1880.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

A PENNSYLVANIA SERIAL STORY.

PRICE REDUCED TO \$1.25 For Single Copy. Or \$1 in Clubs of Ten or More.

(Including Prepaid Postage.)

In order to place THE WEEKLY PRESS within the reach of the Republican voters of the State the price has been reduced to One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents for the year, by the single copy, or to One Dollar for the year, by clubs.

The Press is thoroughly devoted to the principles of the Republican party, and maintains the Republican organization because it believes that the prosperity and progress of the people cannot be safely intrusted to any other existing political organization. During the year 1880, the most stupendous political conflict of this epoch will take place. Upon its issue will depend the political destiny of the country for many years.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will be in the hands of able and experienced writers, and the range of subjects discussed will be as wide as in any other first-class newspaper in the Union. THE LIBRARY, THE GALLERY, THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS will remain in charge of experienced and capable editors; and the Market Reports will be full and accurate.

THE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED),

S. W. Seventh and Chestnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

Marrying Under Difficulties.

BY REV. HENRY H. JESSUP, D. D.

IN THE year 1863, before the ordination of Pastor Sulleba, there being no Protestant properly qualified to perform the marriage ceremony in Hums, Syria, I went to that city to marry two of the Protestant young men. It was the first time a Protestant marriage had ever taken place in Hums, and great interest was taken in the ceremony.

Two young men, Ibrahim and Yunis, called upon me, soon after my arrival, to make arrangements for the marriage. I read them the form of the marriage ceremony and they expressed their approval, but said it would be necessary to give the brides very careful instructions as to how and when to answer, lest they should say yes when they should no, and no when they wished to say yes!

"Do you use the 'Ikkeel,' or crown, in the service?" "No." "Do you use the 'Ikkel,' or crown, in the service?" "No." "Do you use the 'Ikkel,' or crown, in the service?" "No."

"Well, if that rule had been followed in my day, I know of one woman who would have said no; but they do not give us Greek women the chance." I then explained to them that the bride must stand beside the bridegroom, and when I asked her if she knew of any lawful reason why she should not marry this man, Ibrahim, she should say No, and when I asked her if she took him to be her lawful and wedded husband, she must answer Yes.

This was a new doctrine for the city of Hellogabalus, and, as was to be expected, the news soon spread through the town that the next evening a marriage ceremony was to be performed by the Protestant minister, in which the bride was to have the privilege of refusing the man if she wished.

The evening came, and with it such a crowd of men, women and children as had never assembled in that house before.

rooms open, and the open space or court of the mission house was very large. Before the brides arrival, the entire court, the church and the school-room, were packed with a noisy almost riotous throng. Men, women and children were laughing and talking, shouting and screaming to one another, and discussing the extraordinary innovation on Hums customs about to be enacted.

The two brides were closely veiled so that I could not distinguish the one from the other. Ibrahim was slender and tall, at least six feet three, and Yunis was short and corpulent. So, likewise, one of the brides was very tall, and the other even shorter than Yunis.

"That is true." "That is news in this city." "Praise to God." "Mashullah!" A woman exclaimed on hearing of the duties of husband and wife, "Praise to God, women are something after all!"

This was nine years ago, and on a recent visit to Hums, the two brides and their husbands met me at the door of the church on Sunday, to show me their children. Since that time numerous Protestant weddings have taken place in Hums, and a new order of things is beginning to dawn upon that people.

The First Sewing-Machine in India.

IN THE days when the sewing-machine was in its earliest infancy, a lady residing in India imported one, and for a long time kept its mysterious working hid from the ken of her native tailor. This functionary was the slowest of his proverbially slow "caste," and wasted no end of time drawing over him and stitch.

After an hour or two, "Missis," comes back, and throwing at Mr. Dirzee's feet the raw material now fashioned into a completed skirt, says: "There! See! You wanted three days, you sleepy fellow, to finish this, and I have done it already." Astonished, Dirzee turns over the drapery, examines the seams, scrutinizes the stitch, and satisfies himself that all is proper and according to tailors' rule.

The Monkey and the Hawk.

THE cook of a French nobleman, whose chatteau was in the south of France, had a monkey which was allowed the free range of the kitchen, and which was so intelligent that by severe training its natural propensity to mischief had been subdued, and it was even taught to perform certain useful services, such as plucking fowls, for instance, at which it was uncommonly expert.

The consternation of the monkey at this untoward adventure may be easily imagined. He knew he should be severely whipped for losing it. He hopped about in great distress for several minutes, when suddenly a bright thought struck him. Seizing the remaining partridge, he went to work with great energy and stripped off the feathers. He then laid it on the ledge, just where he had placed the other, and closing one of the shutters concealed himself behind it.

No Place for a Rogue.

PARIS is the last place a runaway criminal would wish to go to. Such is the vigilance of that city's government that no rogue can possibly hide there—and no honest man lacks protection.

The population, floating or permanent, of every arrondissement or ward in Paris is counted officially every month. Be your abode at hotel, boarding-house or private residence, within forty-eight hours you are required to sign a register, giving your name, age, occupation, and former residence.

This, within the time mentioned, is copied by an official ever traveling from house to house with the big blue book under his arm. The register gives, also, the leading characteristics of your personal appearance.

Penalty attaches itself to host or land-lord who fails to get and give to the official such registration of his guests. There are no unmarked skulking holes in Paris.

In every arrondissement may be seen the prominent sign, "Assistance for the wounded, asphyxiated or poisoned." Above always hangs the official tricolor. I say, "official" because a certain slender prolongation of the flag-staff denotes that the establishment is

under government supervision and no party may adopt this fashion.

The French flag is not flung to the breeze like the Stars and Stripes, so that none can tell whether it indicates a United States government or a beer saloon.

How a Millionaire Got a Cheap Will.

A MILLIONAIRE who lived and died in the vicinity of Chicago, as he felt his last days drawing nigh, summoned a distinguished neighbor and lawyer, who since has occupied one of the highest positions in the gift of representatives of the people, to prepare a last will and testament.

"I propose to make you my executor, and I shall require no bond from you.— Write that also." The ex-judge complied, after thanking his client, and promised to execute his will to the best of his ability.

"What is your bill for drawing up my will?" asked the millionaire. "Oh, under the circumstances, of course I shall charge you nothing," was the answer.

The good man died and was buried.— When the will was read it was found that the name of his son had been inserted in place of that of the distinguished lawyer. The rulling passion was strong in death. The man who knew how to accumulate wealth understood the value of a tightly drawn will and the difference between twenty-five dollars and \$500.

How Birds are Prepared for Hat Ornaments.

THERE is no lady deserving of the name who could witness without a feeling of horror the process of preparing for use the feathered beauties which form such conspicuous ornaments in the present style of woman's hats.

If those who wear such ornaments knew the tortures to which these helpless little creatures are subjected and the heartless cruelty with which the business is carried on, they would shrink from even indirect complicity in it.

Of course the impression prevails, that all birds used for personal decoration are killed immediately when caught, and prepared in the ordinary way by taxidermists; but here is just where the mistake is made. The bird is taken alive, and while the bird is living the skin is skillfully stripped from their quivering ghastly bodies.

By this process it is claimed the feathers retain a firmer hold upon the skin. Such is the method by which all birds used in the decoration of ladies' hats are prepared.

Think of the exquisite humming-bird, the bluebird, the cardinal-bird, the oriole, and numberless others of beautiful plumage, struggling beneath the knife of the heartless operator; think of this, tenderhearted ladies, as your admiring gaze rests on the latest novelties in fashion by which our city belles are crowned.

Hundreds of thousands of birds of the brightest plumage are literally slayed alive every year; and as long as our ladies will consent to wear such ornaments, just so long will this cruel business be continued.

The Baroness Burdette-Coutts has placed herself at the head of a movement in England designed to put an end to the brutal business, and it is to be hoped that she will meet with cordial encouragement and co-operation on this side of the Atlantic.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend.

"You can easily make it so," answered the friend.

"How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe." Read of it.

A stout banknote is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back and disorders of the liver and kidneys, the tonic and moderate dietetic action of the Bitters is the one thing needful.

Remember that the stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and that by invigorating the digestion by this preparation, the spinal column and all its dependencies are strengthened.

For Hostetter's Almanac for 1880 apply to Druggists and Dealers generally.